INFORMATION LETTER

Not for Publication — NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION — For Members Only

No. 1395 — Washington, D. C. — July 12, 1952

RSP Cherries for USDA

The U. S. Department of Agriculture on July 7 announced its intention to purchase canned RSP cherries. Objective of the purchase is to assist growers in marketing this year's crop, and the quantity of canned cherries to be purchased will depend upon marketing conditions at the time of acceptance. The quantity may be as much as half a million cases, according to USDA.

Invitations to offer canned RSP cherries for school lunch use, including detailed specifications, have been mailed to all known sour cherry processors. Offers should be submitted to USDA by July 21 for acceptance not later than midnight July 24. Further information may be obtained from F. N. Andary, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, PMA, USDA, Washington 25, D. C., telephone Republic 4142, extension 3450 or 5896.

Farm Production Capacity Estimated in USDA Report

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has released a study, "Agriculture's Capacity to Produce," which indicates that in the next four or five years the nation's farmers could produce about 20 percent more than they did in 1950 and 18 percent more than in 1951, if there is need for such production and the steps necessary to assure it are taken.

The study was made to estimate agriculture's capacity to produce under conditions of need for large increases in farm output. Data in the report will also be used in laying the groundwork for future production goals programs, USDA said. The report is the combined work of the Land-Grant Colleges and USDA.

Potential capacity, or the rate at which farmers could increase production under favorable conditions, is indicated in the report. It assumes, but does not predict, that average weather, favorable prices, availability of production goods such as fertilizer and machinery, and other favorable conditions necessary to encourage produc-

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Low Stocks of Tin Plate Threaten Seasonal Canning Operations

The N.C.A. this week brought to the attention of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Defense, the President, and the major farm organizations its deep concern over the rapidly diminishing stocks of tin plate and cans resulting from the work stoppage in the steel industry.

It was pointed out by N.C.A. that an immediate resumption of steel mill operations is necessary if the can companies are to meet all the requirements for cans for seasonal packs.

The Department of Agriculture has estimated that each week of delay in the resumption of tin mill production will result in a loss of 20,000,000 cases of canned foods. This estimate has been made known by USDA to John R. Steelman, Assistant to the President.

Weirton Steel Company, the only tin plate manufacturer now operating, was directed by the National Production Authority this week to turn all of its tin plate manufacturing into plate for cans for perishable foods.

The shortage of tin plate has been foreseen by government agencies for several weeks. The NPA forecast on June 17 that changes could occur in the tin supply situation that might necessitate a quick tightening of controls on its use.

Direction 4 to the can order, M-25, issued June 30, suspended plate specifications for packs of perishable foods and directed can manufacturers to give preference to orders for cans for perishables.

Set-aside Orders Amended

The canned fruit and vegetable set-aside orders were amended July 3 by the Production and Marketing Administration, USDA.

The amendments remove canned pumpkin and tomato paste from set-asides and reduce the set-aside percentage for Kadota figs, as follows:

Commodity	Original percentage	Amended percentage
Kadota figs	35.7	23.7
Pumpkin	8.3	0
Tomato paste	4.7	0

Individual processors affected by the amendments of set-aside percentages are being notified by PMA of

(Please turn to page 219)

Annual Fruit and Vegetable Pack Bulletins Mailed

The N.C.A.'s annual *Canned Food Pack Statistics: Part I—Vegetables* and *Part II—Fruits* were mailed to the industry this week.

The bulletins are a compilation of 1951 packs of major vegetables and fruits, giving the industry's total production of each commodity by can size and principal states where packed, with comparisons with previous years. The information is compiled from data furnished by individual canners, members and non-members.

The publications provide a historical reference work for the industry and, in addition, are used as a source of information by allied industries and government departments.

Additional copies may be obtained upon request to the N.C.A. Division of Statistics.

Production and Acreage Of Vegetables for Processing

Reports on the condition of 1952 crops of seven vegetables for processing were issued July 10 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Production of peas and snap beans, and planted acreage of tomatoes, lima beans, beets, cabbage, and pimientos for processing as of July 1 are reported beginning on page 216.

STATISTICS

Green Peas for Processing

The July 1 indicated production of green peas for processing is 472,520 tons, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This compares with the 1951 production of 509,890 tons and an average annual production for 1941-50 of 415,110 tons.

The July 1 indicated yield is 2,141 pounds of shelled peas per acre. This compares with 2,283 pounds obtained in 1951 and an average annual yield for 1941-50 of 1,962 pounds per acre.

State	Production 1951 Indicated	1951 Revised	1952 Indicated	Change from 1951
	(tons—shelled)			(percent)
Maine	8,600	9,770	5,470	−44
New York	31,700	26,950	24,220	−10
New Jersey	4,560	5,630	4,250	−25
Pennsylvania	1,760	14,700	12,480	−15
Ohio	2,970	2,500	2,000	−20
Indiana	4,140	2,670	2,460	−8
Illinois	36,010	31,650	28,000	−12
Michigan	4,930	5,670	5,320	−6
Wisconsin	141,900	160,330	147,400	−8
Minnesota	67,850	53,670	52,720	−2
Iowa	4,500	3,480	4,330	+24
Delaware	2,520	2,520	3,120	+24
Maryland	9,800	11,110	8,970	−19
Virginia	1,970	1,970	1,780	−10
Idaho	13,920	10,370	10,350	...
Colorado	4,100	4,340	3,240	−25
Utah	14,100	14,000	10,170	−27
Washington	77,750	74,360	73,200	−2
Oregon	56,000	54,050	52,680	−3
California	14,230	13,600	15,910	+17
Other states [1]	3,130	6,520	4,450	−32
U. S. Total	506,490	509,890	472,520	−7

[1] Ark., Ga., Kans., Mo., Mont., Nebr., Okla., Tenn., Texas, W. Va., and Wyo.

Snap Beans for Processing

The 1952 indicated production of snap beans for processing is 252,100 tons, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This prospective tonnage, based on July 1 indications, is about 8 percent less than the 1951 production of 275,260 tons but is 17 percent more than the 10-year average production of 215,500 tons.

The 1952 preliminary estimate of acreage for harvest is 123,800 acres. This compares with 125,920 acres harvested last year and an average of 123,200 acres for the 1941-50 period.

On July 1, a yield of 2.04 tons per acre was indicated. This compares with 2.19 tons obtained in 1951 and an average of 1.76 tons for the 1941-50 period. In the Ozarks, the early plantings suffered from a spell of hot, dry weather late in June. The need for additional moisture was also becoming apparent in Colorado, Oregon and a few other scattered areas.

Production in the major producing states shows the following change from a year ago—New York up 29 percent, Maryland down 24 percent, Oregon down 15 percent, and Wisconsin down 3 percent.

State	Production 1951 Indicated	1951 Revised	1952 Indicated
	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)
Maine	7,100	7,700	5,900
New York	48,600	45,900	59,400
New Jersey	5,000	6,000	4,500
Pennsylvania	15,400	9,000	8,400
Michigan	8,800	10,100	10,500
Wisconsin	18,400	19,200	18,600
Missouri	1,000	800	200
Delaware	2,800	4,400	4,300
Maryland	15,700	23,800	18,200
Virginia	4,200	5,700	3,800
North Carolina	2,600	2,100	1,800
South Carolina	400	2,200	900
Georgia	200	200	200
Florida	16,500	15,800	11,200
Tennessee	9,300	8,800	11,900
Mississippi	2,200	800	1,400
Arkansas	8,400	7,800	3,700
Louisiana	400	400	400
Oklahoma	3,800	4,500	700
Texas	7,000	7,000	7,700
Colorado	4,500	3,900	3,500
Utah	2,800	2,600	2,200
Washington	12,500	11,000	10,000
Oregon	55,200	59,000	49,900
California	14,700	11,970	8,400
Other states [1]	4,800	4,500	4,400
U. S. Total	272,200	275,200	252,100

[1] Ala., Idaho, Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Mass., Minn., Mont., Nebr., N. M., Ohio, Vt., and Wyo.

Production of Sweet Potatoes

A sweet potato crop about one-eighth larger than the 1951 production is now indicated, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Nonetheless, the prospective production of 31,731,000 bushels is only a little more than half the 1941-50 average and except for last year's crop is the smallest since 1883.

A little more acreage has been set to sweet potatoes than was indicated by growers' intentions-to-plant reports of early March. Estimated plantings of 343,000 acres are 8 percent above the 1951 acreage but only a little more than half the 1941-50 average. Abandonment is expected to be very light this year and growers are expected to harvest 338,000 acres of sweet potatoes, 10 percent more than in 1951 but 46 percent less than average.

July 1 conditions indicate a yield of 94 bushels per acre, 2 bushels above last year's yield and one bushel above average.

Sharpest increases in acreage are indicated for Texas and Louisiana, where most of the acreage grown is commercial. On the other hand, acreage in both New Jersey and California, which also is highly commercial, is unchanged from last year.

Following are production indications for major sweet potato canning states:

State	1941-50 ave.	1951	1952
	(in thousands of bushels)		
New Jersey	2,256	2,310	2,240
Maryland	1,212	800	775
Delaware	150	105	124
Virginia	2,763	2,210	2,040
Alabama	4,832	1,365	1,400
Mississippi	4,836	1,320	1,800
Arkansas	1,483	518	455
Louisiana	9,453	6,400	8,000
Texas	4,855	1,365	2,175
All other states	25,863	11,885	12,722
U. S. Total	57,703	28,278	31,731

Tomatoes for Processing

The 1952 tomato acreage for processing is estimated at 401,000 acres by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This is 14 percent less than last year's planted acreage of 466,220 acres and 22 percent less than the average annual plantings of 514,200 acres for the 1941-50 period.

The July 1 condition of the crop is 86.5 percent. This compares with 90.7 percent for July 1, 1951 and 85.3 percent for the 10-year average on the corresponding date.

State	Planted Acreage 1951 Preliminary	1951 Revised	1952 Preliminary	Change from 1951
	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	(percent)
New York	20,800	20,400	19,000	−7
New Jersey	25,800	35,300	36,000	+2
Pennsylvania	21,000	24,500	25,500	+4
Ohio	23,200	19,200	25,000	+30
Indiana	67,700	71,000	60,500	−15
Illinois	10,900	12,600	10,100	−20
Michigan	8,800	9,100	9,800	+8
Wisconsin	1,900	1,500	800	−47
Iowa	1,300	1,900	1,500	−21
Missouri	7,000	6,800	5,300	−22
Delaware	5,300	4,150	3,900	−6
Maryland	30,800	31,400	27,000	−14
Virginia	15,000	18,600	14,900	−20
South Carolina	3,600	4,500	3,600	−20
Florida	3,500	7,200	6,500	−10
Kentucky	2,300	1,800	1,500	−17
Tennessee	2,400	2,400	2,500	+4
Arkansas	8,500	11,000	10,200	−7
Oklahoma	1,300	500	600	+20
Texas	17,500	18,500	12,000	−35
Colorado	3,700	3,800	3,100	−18
Utah	7,600	7,700	6,700	−13
California	75,520	148,300	112,000	−24
Other states [1]	3,400	4,070	3,000	−26
U. S. Total	372,820	466,220	401,000	−14

[1] Ala., Ariz., Conn., Ga., Idaho, Kans., La., Minn., Miss., Nebr., N. M., N. C., Ore., Wash., and W. Va.

Lima Beans for Processing

The preliminary estimate of 1952 acreage planted to green lima beans for processing is 103,300 acres, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports. This is about 7 percent less than the 1951 plantings of 111,500 acres.

The condition of the crop on July 1 is reported at 88.7 percent, compared with 88.3 percent for the same date last year.

State	Planted Acreage 1951 Prelim-inary	1951 Revised	1952 Prelim-inary	Change from 1951
	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	(per-cent)
New York	5,000	4,800	5,700	+19
New Jersey	(a)	12,100	12,300	+2
Pennsylvania	4,200	4,200	4,400	+5
Ohio	700	750	450	−40
Michigan	3,500	3,410	1,900	−44
Wisconsin	7,800	7,900	8,400	+6
Delaware	24,000	22,700	20,400	−10
Maryland	4,700	4,800	3,400	−29
Virginia	4,000	5,100	4,500	−12
Washington	2,200	2,200	2,000	−9
California	24,000	23,000	21,800	−5
Other states [1]	34,540	20,340	18,050	−12
U. S. Total	114,640	111,500	103,300	−7

[1] Ark., Colo., Ga., Idaho, Ill., Ind., Iowa., Kans., Minn., Mo., Okla., Ore., Tenn., and Utah.
(a) Included in Other states.

Beets for Canning

The 1952 planted acreage of beets for canning is expected to total 15,240 acres, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This is about 21 percent less than the 1951 plantings of 19,260 acres and 14 percent less than the 10-year average planted acreage of 17,700 acres. This 1952 preliminary acreage is about 14 percent less than the earlier intention-to-plant report.

The condition of the crop on July 1 is reported at 92.1 percent which compares with 92.9 percent for July 1, 1951 and 87.0 percent, the 10-year average for that date.

State	Planted Acreage 1951 Prelim-inary	1951 Revised	1952 Prelim-inary	Change from 1951
	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	(per-cent)
New York	3,600	3,800	3,400	−11
New Jersey	820	840	600	−29
Michigan	1,300	1,100	800	−27
Wisconsin	8,600	8,300	7,100	−14
Oregon	2,150	2,000	1,200	−40
Other states [1]	3,020	3,220	2,140	−34
U. S. Total	19,400	19,260	15,240	−21

[1] Calif., Colo., Ill., Ind., Iowa, La., Me., Md., Minn., Miss., Ohio, Pa., Tenn., Tex., Utah and Wash.

Cabbage for Kraut

The 1952 contract acreage of cabbage planted for sauerkraut is about 3 percent more than last year and 9 percent above average, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports. The preliminary 1952 estimate is 10,650 acres compared with 10,300 acres for 1951 and an average of 9,760 acres for the preceding 10-year period. These estimates cover acreage grown by packers on their own, or leased land, as well as acreage grown under contract with growers. The 1952 estimate is about 6 percent less than was indicated by the intentions report issued in April.

Last year the open market acreage represented about 35 percent of the total planted acreage. For the preceding 10-year period it averaged around 49 percent of the total.

The July 1 condition of kraut cabbage (including both contract and noncontract acreage) is reported at 84.4 percent compared with 88.5 percent for July 1, 1951, and 83.8 percent, the 10-year average figure for that date. The total acreage of cabbage being grown in the summer and early fall (domestic) groups of states is estimated at 57,240 acres compared with 57,700 acres in 1951 and 62,140 acres, the 10-year average. This covers acreage under contract with kraut packers, acreage available for open-market purchases by kraut packers, and acreage for the fresh market. Approximately 92 percent of the acreage used for kraut in 1951 was in these groups of states.

State	1951 Total [1] Revised	Contracted Acreage [2] 1951 Revised	1952 Prelim-inary	Change from 1951
	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	(per-cent)
New York	4,900	1,500	1,700	+13
Ohio	1,500	1,500	1,580	+5
Indiana	1,400	1,370	1,300	−5
Illinois	130	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	280	250	300	+20
Wisconsin	4,800	3,400	3,700	+8
Minnesota	130	100	60	−40
Colorado	180	140	180	+28
Washington	270	240	240	0
Other states [3]	2,220	1,800	1,590	−12
U. S. Total	15,810	10,300	10,650	+3

[1] Total acreage is the contract acreage (footnote 2) plus an equivalent acreage from which open-market purchases were made.
[2] Contract acreage includes acreage grown by packers on own or leased land as well as acreage grown under contract with growers.
[3] Fla., Iowa, Md., Mo., N. J., N. C., Ore., Pa., Tenn., Texas, Utah and Va.

Pimientos for Processing

Georgia processors have planted or contracted 16,000 acres of pimientos for 1952, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This compares with 18,000 acres planted in the state last year and an average of 14,850 acres planted in the 1941-50 period.

Reports received earlier in the year indicate an additional 2,500 acres contracted in Alabama and South Carolina combined.

Dry Bean and Dry Pea Stocks

Stocks of dry beans in commercial storage on May 1, 1952, totaled 7.8 million bags (cleaned basis), according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. In addition, about 653,000 bags were still stored on farms.

Commercial stocks of dry beans were about 1 million bags smaller than a year ago, while farm stocks were about one-half million bags less. Disappearance of stocks from commercial storage for the January 1-May 1 period this year amounted to 4.7 million bags, considerably less than the 5.7 million bags for the same period of 1951.

The following table shows stocks of dry beans in commercial storage, by class of bean, for May 1, 1952, with comparisons:

	May 1, 1951	Jan. 1, 1952	May 1, 1952
	(in thousands of 100-lb. bags)		
Pea (navy)	1,800	2,312	1,600
Great northern [1]	1,817	1,830	1,221
Small white	260	609	346
White marrow	14	40	20
White kidney	1	2	0
Pinto [1]	2,144	2,357	1,230
Red kidney	667	903	494
Pink	242	393	254
Small red	100	483	251
Cranberry	67	85	41
Yelloweye	8	23	15
Standard lima	353	858	412
Baby lima	1,147	1,597	1,379
California blackeye	45	586	251
Garbanzo	2	6	3
Other kinds	206	338	247
Total in commercial storage	8,873	12,422	7,764
Total on farms	1,205	1,851	653

[1] Stocks owned by CCC and stored outside of the main producing areas are not included. On May 1, 1952, these stocks amounted to 256,000 bags of great northern and 356,000 bags of pinto beans.

Stocks of dry peas in commercial storage on May 1, 1952, totaled 1,100,000 bags (cleaned basis) while 17,000 bags were stored on farms, according to BAE. Commercial stocks a year ago amounted to only 717,000 bags, with an additional 59,000 bags on farms at that time.

1951 Profits per Sales Dollar For Corporations

Net income of United States manufacturing corporations after taxes in 1951 was $11.4 billions, 12 percent lower than in 1950 but 26 percent higher than in 1949, according to combined quarterly estimates recently made public jointly by the Federal Trade Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

On the other hand, net income before taxes in 1951 was $25.9 billions, 12 percent higher than in 1950 and 80 percent higher than in 1949. Dollar value of sales reached a record high of $212.2 billions in 1951, 17 percent higher than in 1950 and 37 percent above 1949.

The 1951 profits per dollar of sales for all manufacturing corporations were the lowest in five years, both before and after taxes. After taxes, profits amounted to 5.4 cents per sales dollar in 1951 compared with 7.1 cents in 1950 and 5.8 cents in 1949.

Profits per dollar of sales for all manufacturing corporations after taxes increased slightly in the fourth quarter over the third quarter of 1951, from 4.7 cents to 4.8 cents per dollar of sales.

However, profits per dollar of sales for corporations in the food industry have declined during each quarter of 1951, both before and after taxes. Profits per dollar of sales for the food manufacturing corporations after taxes were 1.9 cents per sales dollar, or slightly less than 40 percent of the profits per sales dollar reported for all manufacturing corporations.

The following table, compiled from the FTC-SEC report, shows profits of all manufacturing corporations and of food industry corporations, for five quarters through 1951, before taxes and after federal income and excess profits taxes:

Quarterly Profits per Dollar of Sales—Manufacturing Corporations

		4th Q 1950	1st Q 1951	2nd Q 1951	3rd Q 1951	4th Q 1951
		(cents)	(cents)	(cents)	(cents)	(cents)
All manufacturing industries	Before taxes	14.9	13.5	12.8	11.5	11.0
	After taxes	6.9	6.1	5.8	4.7	4.8
Food industry	Before taxes	6.3	5.4	4.9	4.9	4.3
	After taxes	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.3	1.9

Consumer Purchases of Juices

Householders bought a total of 7,746,000 cases (equivalent No. 2 cans) of all canned single-strength juices in May, 1952, about 4 percent less than in April but 17 percent more than in May, 1951, according to a report by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Compared with April, purchases in May of all canned single-strength juices except grapefruit, tangerine, lemon and grape juices declined slightly.

Household purchases of canned single-strength orange juice amounted to 1,615,000 cases (equivalent No. 2 cans) in May, 11 percent less than in April but 28 percent more than in May a year ago. For the season to date, (October-May) household purchases of canned single-strength orange juice totaled almost 30 percent more than in these months last season.

Canned single-strength grapefruit juice purchases by householders amounted to 1,091,000 cases (equivalent No. 2 cans) in May, 10 percent more than in April and 17 percent more than in May a year ago. The increase in purchases of grapefruit juice in May was due entirely to a larger proportion of families buying —10 percent, compared with 9 percent in April. For the season, purchases of canned single-strength grapefruit juice have been about the same as during the same eight months last season.

Householders bought 460,000 cases (equivalent No. 2 cans) of canned orange-grapefruit blended juice during May, 1952. This was the smallest volume purchased in any month since December but exceeded purchases in May last year by 14 percent. Purchases during October-May were about 7 percent larger than during these months last season.

Household purchases of canned tomato juice in May represented the largest volume of any canned single-strength juice purchased during the month. About one-fifth of all families bought tomato juice during May, almost unchanged from the proportion that bought in April and the largest proportion that purchased any canned single-strength juice during that month.

Canned Single-Strength Juices: U. S. Total Consumer Purchases

Canned juice	Consumer purchases May 1952	Consumer purchases April 1952	Consumer purchases May 1951	Percentage of families buying May 1952	Percentage of families buying April 1952	Percentage of families buying May 1951
	(thousands of 24/#'s)			(percent)		
Orange	1,615	1,817	1,261	15.2	15.9	12.9
Grapefruit	1,091	988	931	10.2	9.2	11.0
O-G Blend	460	506	405	4.9	5.6	5.4
Tangerine	102	100	104	1.6	1.5	1.6
Lemon	67	56	63	3.3	2.8	3.5
Apple	277	280	257	3.5	3.6	3.9
Grape	227	213	176	5.3	5.2	5.1
Pineapple	1,279	1,310	1,023	16.7	16.3	14.2
Prune	379	417	354	5.9	6.3	5.8
Tomato	1,743	1,808	1,547	20.3	20.5	18.9
Veg. combinations	193	196	191	3.3	3.4	3.8
Other juices	313	331	324	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total	7,746	8,028	6,636	54.1	54.0	51.0

(a) Not available.

PUBLICITY

John C. Morgan Company Observes 75th Anniversary

The John C. Morgan Company, of Traverse City, Mich., is observing the 75th anniversary of the founding of that firm, packer of 12 different products originating from cherries and apples.

The company was established by the late John C. Morgan in Lakeside, Mich., in 1877. Following a succession of crop failures in southern Michigan, Mr. Morgan moved the firm to Traverse City in 1891. The first section of the present plant was started in 1895.

One of the earliest technical developments by the Company was the drying of apple pomace or waste, the byproduct which made possible the pectin industry.

The Company was a leader in cherry canning. In 1920 it became one of the first firms to create a mass outlet for the infant red tart cherry industry, and in 1935 was one of the first domestic packers of maraschino cherries.

Good Housekeeping

Heralded on the cover of the July *Good Housekeeping* magazine is the 39-page feature, "Complete Book of Salads," in which canned fish, meats, fruits and vegetables are generously used.

The timely articles include many interesting color photographs, menus featuring salads, recipes for salads and salad dressings, and numerous helpful hints for the homemaker to follow when making salads. There are 190 uses of canned foods in the pages.

Invitations for Bids

Quartermaster Purchasing Offices—111 East 16th Street, New York 3, N. Y.; 1819 West Pershing Road, Chicago 9, Ill.; Oakland Army Base, Oakland 14, Calif.

Veterans Administration—Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Wash. 25, D. C.

The Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act may apply to all operations performed after the date of notice of award if the total value of a contract is $10,000 or over.

The Veterans Administration has invited sealed bids to furnish the following:

CARROT PUREE—8,000 dozen No. 2 cans, with commercial labels, f.o.b. destination. Bids due under S-3 by July 14.

GREEN OLIVES—3,000 one-gallon jars of stuffed and 600 one-gallon jars of unstuffed olives, f.o.b. destination. Bids due under S-4 by July 14.

HOMINY GRITS—7,800 24-oz. containers, f.o.b. destination. Bids due under S-5 by July 14.

MINT JELLY, apple base—60 dozen No. 10 cans, f.o.b. destination. Bids due under S-14 by July 22.

The QMC has invited sealed bids to furnish the following:

SHRIMP—104,112 5 oz. cans, 1951 or 1952 packs, f.o.b. origin or f.o.b. destination. Bids due in New York under QM-30-269-52-1942 by July 24.

Set-aside Orders Amended

(Concluded from page 215)

the resulting changes in their set-aside quotas.

Following are the texts of the amendments:

TITLE 32A—NATIONAL DEFENSE, APPENDIX

Chapter XVI—Production and Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture

[Defense Food Order 2, Sub-Order 1, Revision 1, Amdt. 1]

DFO 2—PROCESSED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES; SET ASIDE REQUIREMENTS

SO 1—CANNED VEGETABLES—SET ASIDE REQUIREMENTS

It is hereby found and determined that the provisions of Defense Food Order 2, Sub-Order 1, Revision 1, effective April 3, 1952, relating to the requirement for processors to set aside and reserve specified quantities of their 1952 production of canned pumpkin and canned tomato paste are no longer necessary or appropriate to promote the national defense. Such circumstance has rendered consultation with industry representatives impracticable and unnecessary. This amendatory order, therefore, is made effective pursuant to the authority vested in me by Defense Food Order 2, as amended (16 F.R. 3345, 4981).

SUMMARY OF AMENDMENT

Defense Food Order 2, Sub-Order 1, Revision 1 (17 F.R. 2930) sets forth, in Column B of Table 1 thereof, the various percentages of the respective base packs of the canned vegetables (listed in Column A) that are used in computing a processor's set aside requirements for a particular canned vegetable. The percentages for pumpkin and tomato paste are "8.3" and "4.7" respectively. The purpose of this order is to reduce each of such percentages to zero. Such reduction is based upon a recent downward revision of the requirements of Government agencies for canned pumpkin and tomato paste. The modification in the percentages is accomplished by replacing the "8.3" and "4.7" percentages with a zero "(0.0)" percentage.

AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

Defense Food Order 2, Sub-Order 1, Revision 1 (17 F.R. 2930) is hereby amended by deleting from Column B of Table 1 of said sub-order the figures "8.3" relating to pumpkin, and "4.7" relating to tomato paste, and inserting, in lieu thereof, the figures "0.0".

With respect to violations, rights accrued, liabilities incurred, or appeals taken with respect to said Defense Food Order 2, Sub-Order 1, Revision 1 prior to the effective time of the provisions hereof, all provisions of Defense Food Order 2, Sub-Order 1, Revision 1 shall be deemed to continue in full force and effect for the purpose of sustaining any proper suit, action, or other proceeding with respect to any such violation, right, liability, or appeal.

(Sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U.S.C. App. Sup. 2154)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 3d day of July, 1952, to become effective upon publication in the *Federal Register*.

FLOYD F. HEDLUND,
Acting Director, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Production and Marketing Administration.

[F.R. Doc. 52-7497; Filed, July 3, 1952; 4:56 p.m.]

[Defense Food Order 2, Sub-Order 2, Revision 1, Amdt. 1]

DFO 2—PROCESSED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES; SET ASIDE REQUIREMENTS

SO 2—CANNED FRUITS—SET ASIDE REQUIREMENTS

It is hereby found and determined that the provisions of this amendatory order are necessary and appropriate to promote the national defense; and it is, therefore, made effective pursuant to the authority vested in me by Defense Food Order 2, as amended (16 F.R. 3345, 4981). Defense Food Order 2, Sub-Order 2, Revision 1 (17 F.R. 2932), which became effective April 3, 1952, requires, with respect to canned Kadota Figs produced in 1952, that processors set aside and reserve a quantity thereof for the requirements of Government agencies. However, these requirements have now been reduced to such an extent that a smaller set-aside percentage of "23.7," rather than "35.7" (computed with respect to the total base pack production of canned Kadota Figs), will be adequate for such requirements. The greater percentage (i.e., "35.7"), therefore, is no longer necessary or appropriate to promote the national defense; and such circumstance has rendered consultation with industry representatives unnecessary as the amendment will result in a relaxation of restrictions on industry.

SUMMARY OF AMENDMENT

Defense Food Order 2, Sub-Order 2, Revision 1 (17 F.R. 2932) sets forth, in Column B of Table 1 thereof, the various percentages of the respective base packs of the canned fruits (listed in Column A) that are used in computing a processor's set-aside requirements for a particular canned fruit. The percentage for Kadota Figs is "35.7." The purpose of this order is to reduce such percentage to "23.7." Such reduction is based upon a recent downward revision of the requirements of Government agencies for canned Kadota Figs. The modification in the percentage is accomplished by replacing the "35.7" percentage with the new "23.7" percentage.

AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

Defense Food Order 2, Sub-Order 2, Revision 1 (17 F.R. 2932) is hereby amended by deleting from Column B of Table 1 of said sub-order the figures "35.7" and inserting, in lieu thereof, the figures "23.7."

With respect to violations, rights accrued, liabilities incurred, or appeals taken with respect to said Defense Food Order 2, Sub-Order 2, Revision 1, prior to the effective time of the provisions hereof, all provisions of Defense Food Order 2, Sub-Order 2, Revision 1, shall be deemed to continue in full force and effect for the purpose of sustaining any proper suit, action, or other proceeding with respect to any such violation, right, liability, or appeal.

(Sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U.S.C. App. Sup. 2154)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 3d day of July, 1952, to become effective upon publication in the *Federal Register*.

FLOYD F. HEDLUND,
Acting Director, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Production and Marketing Administration.

[F.R. Doc. 52-7498; Filed, July 3, 1952; 4:57 p.m.]

Farm Production Capacity

(Concluded from page 215)

tion would be maintained throughout the next four or five years.

Under such conditions, an increase in farm production of about one fifth above 1950 could be achieved for both crops and livestock, according to the report.

Most of the increases in production could best be obtained through adoption of improved farming practices and greater use of fertilizer and machinery, the report indicates, while labor requirements and acres of cropland would remain at about 1951 levels. If these potential increases in production are to be attained, the report says, it will be desirable to encourage conservation systems of farming throughout the country. This would mean some shift from intertilled to close-growing and sod crops, which would help to increase the output of livestock products and provide a better diet.

Nationally, the projected increase is based on estimates that farmers could increase hog output 12 percent above that of 1951, cattle and calves 14 percent, milk 12 percent, commercial broilers 30 percent, eggs 12 percent, corn 21 percent, wheat 40 percent, rice 18 percent, cotton 11 percent, soybeans 14 percent, tobacco 11 percent, and potatoes 24 percent.

Results of the study indicate that the South has the greatest possibility for increasing production, percentagewise. The North Central, Mountain, Northeast, and Pacific regions follow, in that order.

More than half of the increased production in every region (and 58 percent for the nation as a whole) could come from feed and livestock. The rest of the increase might come largely from food grains, fruits, vegetables, and cotton.

The report may be obtained from the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

DEFENSE

Catsup and Chili Sauce Bottles

Manufacturers of catsup and chili sauce bottles may continue to charge recently-authorized higher ceilings until December 31, two months longer than was originally authorized, under terms of Amendment 2 to SR 99 to the GCPR (see INFORMATION LETTER of June 7, page 197).

STANDARDS

Grades for Fruit Preserves

Notice is given in the *Federal Register* of July 3 that the Production and Marketing Administration, USDA, proposes to revise U. S. standards for fruit preserves (or jams). Interested persons may submit views and comments on the proposed revision until August 2.

PERSONNEL

Dulany & Son Sales Division

John H. Dulany & Son, Fruitland, Md., announces the promotion of Woodrow W. Lang to be sales manager of the company's canned food division, and David L. Dulany to be assistant sales manager of that division.

Mr. Lang served in the sales department of Swift & Company four years, served in World War II, and joined the Dulany firm in 1946. For the past two years he has been administrative assistant to the sales manager of the canned food division.

Mr. Dulany has worked in various capacities with the company. Since the end of the war, he has been in the production division of the company and, since 1949, in the canned food sales division.

Albert Wegner, who had been sales manager in the canned food division, recently resigned to accept another position.

A. E. Stevenson Retires

On July 1, Arthur E. Stevenson, once a member of the N.C.A. Washington Laboratory staff, retired from his position as Technical Assistant to the General Manager of Research of the Continental Can Company, after 26 years of service with that company.

Mr. Stevenson's service with N.C.A. was from 1919 to 1926, when he left to become assistant director of the Continental Can Research Department. In 1943, he was promoted to the position he held at the time of retirement.

In his professional career, Mr. Stevenson made many important contributions to food technology in the field of canning, in recognition of which he was awarded the Nicolas Appert Award Medal of the Institute of Food Technologists in 1951. He has served on the N.C.A. Processing Committee, as a director of the Associates, Food and Container Institute for the Armed Forces, and on other important committees. Of particular value has been his service as member and chairman of the Research Committee of the Can Manufacturers Institute during and since World War II, a period which saw sweeping changes in the utilization of tin plate for food containers. The extensive and complex experimental studies which made possible these changes, with their resultant economies in use of strategic tin, were outlined and guided by his committee.

Mr. Stevenson is making his home for the time being at least in Lawrence, Kans.

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